

FBIS

DAILY REPORT

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SAFEGUARDS FOR ATUCHA II APPROVED BY IAEA

PY080155 Paris AFP in Spanish 0417 GMT 7 Jul 81

[Text] Buenos Aires, 6 Jul (AFP)--The safeguard agreement for the installation of the Atucha II nuclear plant has been approved by the Board of Governors of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) in Vienna, the Argentine Foreign Ministry reported tonight.

Atucha II will be the third nuclear plant to operate in Argentina after Atucha I--which was the first one in South America--and Embalse de Rio Tercero (Cordoba)--which is still under construction.

Atucha II will be erected in the vicinity of its predecessor, 100 km northwest of Buenos Aires.

The safeguard agreement approved by the IAEA includes mechanisms for the periodic control and inspections of the plant by the IAEA to guarantee the peaceful utilization of both the installations and of the nuclear material which may be used and produced.

CHILE SHARES GOVERNMENT'S VIEW ON ANTARCTIC

PY022353 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1226 GMT 1 Jul 81

[Excerpts] Buenos Aires, 1 Jul (NA)--Chilean Foreign Ministry Director General Fernando Zegers has guaranteed that in the Antarctic there is no "area of conflict" between Chile and Argentina. On the contrary, this region is "a center of cooperation" between the two nations.

Zegers, who heads the Chilean delegation to the 11th conference of countries that are signatories of the Antarctic Treaty, which has taken place here, said that "Chile and Argentina acknowledge their mutual sovereignty over the Antarctic and have agreed to jointly defend their rights."

According to the diplomat, once the mediation over the southern conflict comes up with a favorable solution, peace will reign in the area.

Every effort to resolve the conflict has been made on the basis that the Antarctic problem must not be involved," he said. "We have an agreement with Argentina, which everything indicates must be maintained, an agreement which the two governments firmly intend to preserve."

VIOLA DISCUSSES SITUATION WITH POPULAR LINE PARTY

PY081654 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1225 GMT 8 Jul 81

[Text] Cordoba, 8 Jul (TELAM)--The remarks which President Roberto Eduardo Viola reportedly made at the meeting held a few days ago at his Olivos residence with top leaders of the Popular Line party [LP] have been learned here.

On that occasion, President Viola reportedly said that some economic measures are being prepared which would bring some relief to the situation. He also told his visitors that he was aware of the difficulties the country is experiencing and that some decisions will be made to gradually overcome these difficulties.

The president paid little attention to the rumors regarding changes of government or the coming of one government after another, considering them groundless; and stated that there is absolute unity among the armed forces. The president finally stated that he was (?referring) to the results of the process.

Present at the meeting with the president were LP President Carlos Acuna Anzorena; Vice President Hector Panzeri; and representatives from Buenos Aires, Cordoba, the federal capital, Corrientes, Entre Rios, Formosa, La Rioja, Salta, Santa Cruz, Santiago del Estero, Santa Fe and Chaco.

APOSTOLIC NUNCIO DENIES PROBE OF SAMORE STATEMENT

PY072333 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1600 GMT 6 Jul 81

[Text] Buenos Aires, 6 Jul (TELAM)--Apostolic Nuncio Msgr Ubaldo Calabresi today stated that he has no information to the effect that the Vatican is analyzing remarks attributed to Cardinal Antonio Samore on Argentina in relation to the mediation in the southern border conflict.

The high church dignitary, who returned from Santa Fe at noon today, stated that a subjective interpretation of his statement had been made in the reports published by several morning newspapers.

Speaking at Aeroparque, he said: While it is true that those alleged remarks might be analyzed, I do not know; I have no information that the Vatican is already studying them because I have received nothing from the Vatican.

Press reports indicated that Calabresi had admitted that the Vatican was investigating the subject. He has now clarified his statement in Buenos Aires. He said: The only thing I said is that so far we have nothing and that the issue depends on whether the remarks were actually made by Samore.

Monsignor Calabresi added that one must also consider what Samore meant to say and what the Argentine diplomat understood.

He also made it clear that the fact that the Vatican has minimized the subject indicates that it is not as important as many have claimed.

ADMIRAL ROJAS 'SURPRISED' AT LA PRENSA ARTICLE

PY081636 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1245 GMT 7 Jul 81

[Text] Buenos Aires, 7 Jul (TELAM)--Adm Isaac Rojas, who returned to the country today after an extensive tour through countries of the Middle East and Europe, made statements at Ezeiza Airport reiterating his support to the daily LA PRENSA and referred to the southern border conflict.

He avoided talking about the latest developments on the papal mediation and pointed out that he could not give his opinion in this regard yet.

Rojas stated that he had read one of Iglesia Rouco's articles "and the first part of it really surprised me, not because of what he said but because of what he attributed to me; but I will opportunely get things straightened out."

Rojas also referred to Argentina's image abroad by explaining that some countries of the Middle East don't even know we exist, and stated that it is not true that Argentines are treated badly in Europe where "we have always stated our nationality and have been treated with consideration and respect."

JUSTICIALIST DOCUMENT CRITICIZES MILITARY REGIME

PY072039 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 0216 GMT 1 Jul 81

[Text] Buenos Aires, 30 Jun (NA)--Tonight the Justicialist Party emphatically supported the government ousted on 26 March 1976. After harshly criticizing the current military regime it made an appeal "for an agreement of all the truly representative forces to reorganize the republic's political, economic and social order."

The national leadership of Peronism states that "the national reorganization process has definitely failed" and at the same time requests the armed forces to announce when it will return to its specific mission, when it will return sovereignty to the people and when the institutions provided for in the national constitution will be reestablished."

This harsh declaration was released on the occasion of the seventh anniversary of the death of President Juan Domingo Peron tomorrow.

The declaration denies the legitimacy of the current military government, questions the independence of the Judicial Branch and criticizes "the human and moral price of repression."

The declaration also adds: "On the contrary, these past 5 years have only proved that the alleged state of 'economic chaos,' 'subversion' and 'corruption,' which supposedly justified the ousting of the constitutional government, was only a distressing exaggeration of situations deliberately stirred up in order to destroy the republic and do away with democracy." The document also points out that "subversion, which was fought in every field, had already been unmasked by General Peron and had been expelled from all the political and social sectors in which it tried to infiltrate itself."

"We will find that nowadays the charges of corruption have reached frankly ridiculous limits if, for example, we compare the scope of the charges made public at the everlasting trials against the former president of the nation with the information, not yet investigated, published by the national and foreign media on the degree of blackmailing which goes on within the current administration."

The declaration signed by Deolindo Felipe Bittel, acting vice president of the National Justicialist Council, at the same time denies "the legitimacy of the exercise" of the process because--it points out--"although it is true that it has managed to eradicate terrorist activities, the human and moral price of repression has caused the Argentine society a painful trauma which cannot continue to be ignored."

In order to overcome the current situation, the Justicialist Party proposes "a great spirit of honesty and unrestricted generosity." It criticizes order which "stems from repression and is strengthened on the bases of terror," with a "Judicial Branch which supports the doctrine of the process' documents above the principles of the constitution where, in sum, the personal rights and guarantees are interdicted by the force."

It maintains that "such order is a sepulchral order; therefore, it is offensive to Argentine dignity."

After wondering whether the government is able to assert its legitimacy in view of what Peronism considers as diplomatic mistakes in the River Plate basin, the border conflict with Chile, the primary and secondary school dropout rate, the "disaster of the productive mechanism, the low salaries and the increasing unemployment;" the document ironically states: "How many military coups would have taken place if all this had happened under a civilian, and as a consequence, constitutional government."

The Justicialists also stated that "neither can it claim legitimacy for its final objective" since "there is an absolute incompatibility between the depersonalized and alienated form in which the regime implements the process and the possibilities for it to lead us back to democracy."

It then maintains that "the government will never recover the nation's confidence once it has lost it;" therefore, "to persist in the error will only lead to a dead end street of one coup within another and of dictatorships against dictatorships."

The declaration terms the armed forces as "the main pillar of nationality and the state. We do not want them as a government but at the service of law and engaged in protecting sovereignty."

The Justicialist declaration which is signed by more than a 100 [word indistinct] former governors, intellectuals and union leaders, ends by stating that:

- 1) The government of the armed forces alone will not be able to solve the crisis which the country is enduring, which is undoubtedly the most dramatic crisis which contemporary Argentina has endured;
- 2) This serious emergency requires the agreement of all the truly representative forces to reorganize the republic's political, economic and social order;
- 3) The armed forces should announce when it will return to its specific mission, when it will return sovereignty to the people and when the institutions provided for by the national constitution will be reestablished, as well as when the political prisoners, starting with former President Mrs Peron, will be released;
- 4) The Argentine crisis, above all is a moral crisis, it is a crisis of legitimacy, a crisis of authority, and a crisis of identity.

JUSTICE MINISTRY ISSUES COMMUNIQUE ON MRS PERON

PY071656 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2344 GMT 6 Jul 81

[Text] Buenos Aires, 6 Jul (TELAM)--The Argentine Justice Ministry tonight released a communique in connection with the release of former President Maria Estela Martinez de Peron. It states:

In compliance with the ruling of Federal Criminal Judge Pedro G. Narvaiz, Mrs Maria Estela Martinez de Peron was notified today of the sentence issued in trial case No 8459 for infringement of Article 248 (abuse of authority and violation of duties of public officials) of the penal code.

In view of this sentence, Mrs Peron has requested and has been granted release on bail in keeping with court and legal rules and regulations applicable to her case.

The trials against Mrs Peron will continue their normal course in the appropriate courts.

In compliance with the institutional act, the interdiction applicable to her assets and the restriction on her political activities have been maintained. However, there are no measures aimed at restricting her freedom since the imprisonment order was lifted by Decree No 2656 dated 24 December 1980 (issued in compliance with the resolution No 1480 of the military junta).

FORMER PRESIDENT PERON TO LEAVE FOR SPAIN

PY081628 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1030 GMT 8 Jul 81

[Text] Yesterday Federal Judge Pedro Narvaiz authorized former President Maria Estela Martinez de Peron to travel to Spain for 3 months. She will travel tomorrow at 1835 on a Spanish airline, on which 10 seats were reserved.

CGT LEADERS ARRESTED IN CORDOBA RELEASED

PY072022 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1731 GMT 7 Jul 81

[Excerpt] Cordoba, 7 Jul (NA)--The four national leaders of the General Labor Confederation (CGT), who were arrested on Saturday while briefing local union leaders on matters related to the day of national protest which the CGT is setting up, regained their freedom today.

The union leaders Maneul Diz Rey (sales representatives), Horacio Alonso (court workers), Pedro Zambeletti (painters) and Osvaldo Borda (rubber workers), were released at 1200 today on instructions from Federal Judge Manuel Gonzalez Pizarro.

ADMIRAL EMILIO MASSERA DEFENDS PAST STATEMENTS

PY081408 Buenos Aires HERALD in English 7 Jul 81 p 11

[Text] (NA)--Former head of the Argentine Navy, retired Admiral Emilio Massera, says he does not know if recent statements he made have caused any uneasiness or not.

He also asserted that if anyone is worried or uneasy that "is his problem, not mine," according to a statement issued yesterday by the press office of the former member of the military junta.

According to this statement, Massera made these statements last Saturday prior to leaving for Romania at the invitation of that country's president, Nicolae Ceausescu.

Massera, when speaking to newsmen at Ezeiza International Airport, excused himself from commenting on an alleged uneasiness within army circles due to certain statements he made concerning Army Commander in Chief General Leopoldo Galtieri.

The statement lays emphasis on the fact that Massera said on Saturday he did not know whether anything he said had caused any uneasiness in army circles.

"All the information I have comes from reading the newspapers, but I have not received any complaints with regard to a reference I made concerning a public declaration made by General Galtieri in June last year," he said. At that time the general had reported on what the government had achieved from an economic point of view. Former Radical Party Senator Luis Leon had made a statement in which he recalled Galtieri's contention.

In a radio program Massera said that in view of the existing state of affairs this statement could be questioned by all the citizens of the country.

The statement issued by the press office quotes Massera as saying: "I think it is extremely serious that anyone may be worried about such references and not about other more important statements I have made. The fact is that nobody wants to recognize the wages problem and unemployment. These are not the fault of the workers or the employers. The limitations in press freedom are not caused by the press itself."

Massera says that any statements he has made were not meant to irritate "but to help avoid further frustrations which prevent our reconciliation."

Massera, on the first day of his visit to Romania, conferred with Foreign Affairs Minister Stefan Andrei. Today he is due to meet President Ceausescu. Later he will lecture at the Bucharest Association of International Rights. Prior to returning to Buenos Aires, Massera will contact government leaders in the German Federal Republic and Spain, according to his press office.

ARMY CHIEF OF STAFF TURDERA DIES OF HEART ATTACK

PY081635 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1555 GMT 8 Jul 81

[Text] La Paz, 8 Jul (TELAM)--Gen Carlos Turdera Villa, the army chief of staff, died of a heart attack in a clinic in Cochabamba this morning. The office of the commander of the 7th Army Division headquartered in this city, 600 km from La Paz, has issued an official communique on the general's death.

RIGHTIST VALVERDE BARBERY ESCAPES PRISON

Reportedly Seeks Asylum

PY072116 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2117 GMT 7 Jul 81

[Excerpt] La Paz, 7 Jul (LATIN-REUTER)--Nelson Enriquez de los Rios, Colombian ambassador to La Paz, has reported that Carlos Valverde Barbery, a rightist political leader, has escaped from prison and has asked for asylum in the Colombian Embassy.

Government Confirms Escape

PY072120 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2103 GMT 7 Jul 81

[Excerpt] La Paz, 7 Jul (TELAM)--The Interior Ministry confirmed at 1745 that Valverde escaped while he was being transported in a ministry jeep.

Valverde's Son Released

PY072345 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2202 GMT 7 Jul 81

[Excerpt] La Paz, 7 Jul (TELAM)--As a result of the escape today by Falange leader Carlos Valverde Barbery, it was learned that Valverde's son Carlos Valverde Bravo and Jose L. Ortiz--who participated in the 3 May subversive action at the Tita oilfield--had been released recently.

VARIOUS REPLACEMENTS IN ARMED FORCES ANNOUNCED

PY072012 Paris AFP in Spanish 1603 GMT 7 Jul 81

[Text] La Paz, 7 Jul (AFP)--Army Commander Gen Celso Torrelío Villa asserted here today that all the commanding staffs of the largest military units and the general staff of the army are being reorganized in compliance with military regulations.

Torrelío Villa, who assumed command of the army on 27 June 1981 after the aborted coup headed by Gen Humberto Cayoja and Gen Lucio Añez, has had to take measures which include changes in several divisions.

The brand new commander stated that all the changes take the service needs into account, placing each officer in the post they can fill in accordance with their capacity, conditions and knowledge.

Regarding the military officers who have not returned to their posts after the aborted coup, among them former Interior Minister Raul Lopez Leyton and former La Paz Prefect Mario Oma, the army commander pointed out that they should present themselves at the army headquarters to be tried under the military laws.

The new General Staff reportedly contains, in addition to General Torrelío, General Carlos Turdera as chief of staff, Javier Alcoreza as chief of the intelligence department, Aroldo Pinto as chief of logistics and Abel Elías as chief of public relations. These posts were previously occupied by officers involved in the uprising headed by Cayoja and Anez.

Torrelío did not state how many officers failed to return to their posts, but pointed out that it was only a few, although it is believed that the number of officers who were exiled, discharged or have gone underground amounts to approximately 30.

In the past few hours changes have also been made in garrisons in the interior of the country where several division commanders have been changed or replaced.

Col Guido Vildoso has been sworn in as commander of the army's 7th Division in Cochabamba to replace General Turdera Villa, current army chief of staff.

Col Walter Antezana, commander of the 8th Division in Santa Cruz has been replaced by Col Erwin Peredo; and Col Felix Villaroel, commander of the 6th Division in Trinidad, northern Bolivia, has been replaced by Col Juan Rico Toro Vargas. It was also learned that the military chiefs in Oruro City will be replaced within the next few hours.

This military reorganization seems to be the consequence of the latest military events aimed at trying to oust General García Meza from the Presidency, and at the same time consolidate the structure which has ruled the country for almost 1 year.

The possible meeting of commanders of the large units to discuss whether or not to accept General García Meza's resignation will thus be attended by new military chiefs, who will decide on the future of the government and the armed forces of the nation 17 July.

Further Assignments

PY081703 Paris AFP in Spanish 0131 GMT 8 Jul 81

[Text] La Paz, 7 Jul (AFP)--It has been reported here today that Gen Ruben Rocha Patino, who had been inspector general of the Bolivian Armed Forces, has been named chief of the joint command staff.

This post has been vacant since 26 May, when Gen Eden Castillo Galarza went into retirement due to having joined the coup attempt which began in Cochabamba under Col Emilio Lanza Armaza.

Air Force Gen Ernesto Camacho has been designated new inspector general of the armed forces. Both Rocha Patino and Camacho will be installed within the next few hours.

AIR FORCE RECEIVES AIRCRAFT MADE IN SWITZERLAND

PY082113 Paris AFP in Spanish 1454 GMT 4 Jul 81

[Text] La Paz, 4 Jul (AFP)--Gen Waldo Bernal Pereira, Bolivian Air Force commander, reported here today that the first group of Swiss-made Pilatus aircraft, of a total of 24 units ordered, had arrived in the country. Bernal stated that the remaining aircraft will be arriving in lots of four or five units until the total amount has been delivered.

The air force commander then went on to deliver eight Cessna airplanes for the air groups of Robore, Tarija, Santa Cruz, Cochabamba and Trinidad, with which, he said, we will achieve the necessary interconnection between the air command and the various units.

PRESIDENT FIGUEIREDO INTERVIEWED ON TERRORISM

PY072157 Lima EL COMERCIO in Spanish 16 Jun 81 p 3

[By Alberto Garcia Castro]

[Excerpts] Brasilia--"Terrorism is the perverse response to the problems society confronts," Brazilian President Joao Figueiredo has said.

In an interview granted exclusively to EL COMERCIO, President Figueiredo said that "there are two aspects of the typical terrorist action I want to emphasize. The first is its perverse aspect inherent in the intention to kill and destroy, as well as in the very premises by which the terrorist's mind works."

Figueiredo continued: "That is an instinctively antidemocratic action because it is based on the principle that the always-small group carrying it out--alienated from the people, radicalized if not made up of mentally deranged people--that small group is the only one with full access to the truth, to the key for solving the problems." He added that the terrorist appropriates for himself that role with complete disregard for the popular will, for the rules of democratic coexistence.

"The second aspect, which is especially serious, derives from the first. Because they are necessarily small, because of their perverse, antidemocratic and illegal nature, the terrorist groups carry out a type of action which is extremely difficult to prevent or anticipate."

During a frank conversation which included domestic topics and Peruvian-Brazilian relations, President Figueiredo said that, in the specific case of his country where investigations to clarify recent terrorist attempts are proceeding, the objective of disturbing the process of democratic opening can be detected. Figueiredo stated: "That objective will not be attained, much less through terrorist actions."

He added: "The whole country wants the consolidation of the democratic process and my commitment in the regard is unshakable. I will not permit radicalism of any kind to affect the wholesome development of our institutions nor to deter us from the essential objective of strengthening democracy set forth by the 1964 revolution. In this endeavor I count on the clear and resolute support of all the representative sectors of Brazilian society."

As for measures against terrorism which has also raised its head in Brazil, Figueiredo stated that unfortunately, because of its characteristics, the fight against terrorism becomes problematic.

He then added: "Obviously the question of legislation is highly relevant in this case. In the area of legal action, as defined by the respective national regimes, each government should make every possible effort to prevent the damages caused by terrorist activities. The Brazilian Government is doing so, as is any government effectively determined to promote peace and social harmony. And the legislation is being improved as needed.

"The state has the moral, political and juridical duty to defend society against terrorism. The international community also has a role to play in this matter which affects all countries in the world. To that end, several initiatives are being taken, specifically to stem terrorist actions in the international arena.

"Specific legal actions, however, will not bring the problem of terrorism to an end. That action must be supplemented with preventive measures aimed at keeping the body of society healthy."

There are no easy solutions for this problem which affects everybody. But I firmly believe that, in the last analysis, democracy, justice, peace and development are the best form of prevention.

"The democratic search for consensus, the divergences between the government and the opposition, in short, the frank and honest political dialogue is the natural channel of politics. It is a channel which is not accepted by the perverse and unnatural character of terrorism and its objectives. Furthermore, justice, peace and development are crucial factors for strengthening society's wholesome and democratic values. Working in peace, cooperating for the common good, and progressing together, we reaffirm those positive values in practice and demonstrate their viability. I am not just referring to the ambience of domestic society, but also to the need for that climate of justice, confidence and cooperation to pervade the arena of foreign relations."

ITAMARATY DENIES ENTRY VISA TO CUBAN SCIENTIST

PY090340 Porto Alegre Radio Guaiba in Portuguese 2150 GMT 8 Jul 81

[Text] Salvador--Itamaraty has denied an entry visa to Cuban anthropologist (Rafael Lopez Valdez), vice president of the Cuban Academy of Sciences, who is one of the special guests to the 33d meeting of the Brazilian Society for the Progress of Science [SBPC]. No justification has been given for the denial.

The SBPC president sent a telegram to the Foreign Ministry to express his surprise over the measure and to request its reversal. Physicist Jose Goldemberg noted that the Cuban scientist is the only one among the 20 foreign guests who has been denied an entry visa.

PRESIDENT ON ANTARTIC COOPERATION, BEAGLE

PY081843 Buenos Aires HERALD in English 8 Jul 81 p 11

[Text] Salta (NA)--Argentina and Chile must combine their efforts to defend their rights in the Antarctic according to Chilean President August Pinochet. Pinochet made this statement to the Antofagasta correspondent of the Salta newspaper EL TRIBUNO. The Chilean president said these joint efforts were necessary to deal with certain situations, like that concerning the attitude of the Soviet Union which opposes the sovereignty of any nation over the Antarctic.

With regard to the Beagle controversy between Argentina and Chile, the president said the current stage is one of conversations between the Vatican and Buenos Aires. "In spite of the fact we did not favor such a solution, we accepted the mediation of the pope because we wanted to arrive at an agreement. Now Argentina has to talk with the Vatican" he said.

CULTURAL, SPORTS AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH PRC

PY082040 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 8 Jul 81

[Excerpts] In a ceremony held at the Red Hall of the Chilean Foreign Ministry today, which was presided over by Chilean Foreign Minister Rene Rojas Galdames and the PRC ambassador to Chile, Tang Haiguang, the PRC and Chile signed an important cultural and sports agreement.

The agreement will allow the exchange of writers, artists, art exhibitions and reciprocal visits of specialists and intellectuals, the exchange of university publications, sports equipment and technical directors.

When signing the agreement, the foreign minister stated that the agreement is a tangible proof of the friendship and good understanding between the two nations.

He added that the two nations defend the basic principles of international coexistence and have repeatedly condemned the expansionist policy of the Soviet Union in Kampuchea and Afghanistan, and of Cuba in Africa and Central America.

He pointed out that Chile is willing to establish relations with all countries, no matter what their ideologies are, with the only condition that sovereignty and independence be respected.

Tang on his part thanked Minister Rojas for his statements and pointed out the old friendly ties between the two peoples.

COMMANDO CLAIMS EXECUTION OF CNI OFFICIAL

PY080031 Paris AFP in Spanish 0420 GMT 7 Jul 81

[Text] Santiago, 6 Jul (AFP)--A self-styled Charles Ramirez commando today claimed responsibility for the murder of Carlos Tapia Barraza, an official of the National Intelligence Center (CNI), who was machinegunned this morning, it was reported here.

In a communique published by the afternoon newspaper LA SEGUNDA, the commando--which belongs to the Popular Militias--states that it proceeded to fulfill its mission of executing that notorious CNI torturer and criminal.

For its part, the National Social Communications Directorate, DINACOS, reported that Tapia Barraza, 60, was a retired noncommissioned officer who was working at the CNI Social Welfare Commission.

Tapia Barraza was shot to death in the outskirts of this capital as he was leaving his house for the military junta building, where he performed his duties.

The Charles Ramirez commando took the name of a leftist who died here 2 weeks ago in a shootout with police forces during a bank holdup.

AUTO OF FORMER ARGENTINE CONSUL BLOWN UP

PY030208 Paris AFP in Spanish 1738 GMT 2 Jul 81

[Excerpt] Santiago, Chile, 2 Jul (AFP)--The auto of a former Argentine consul in Punta Arenas, Chile was blown up by two time bombs in Santiago yesterday, according to sources close to the Argentine diplomatic mission in this capital.

The auto belonged to Guillermo Luchetti, who had been Argentine consul in that southern Chilean city and who is currently working at the Argentine Foreign Ministry.

It has been reported that at approximately 1600 yesterday afternoon two explosive devices, one in the engine and the other inside the now-destroyed Mercedes Benz, exploded after two well-dressed persons had expressed interest in purchasing the vehicle.

The auto was parked inside a workshop of this capital and the explosion of the timebombs aroused concern in the neighborhood, the sources said.

MISSILE VESSELS COULD POSSIBLY BE BUILT FOR NAVY

PY082118 Paris AFP in Spanish 1711 GMT 3 Jul 81

[Text] Valdivia, Chile, 3 Jul (AFP)--The Chilean defense minister, Gen Carlos Forestier, announced here today that there is a possibility that the country will become self-sufficient in warships through constructing missile vessels for the navy in national shipyards.

The minister indicated that the [name indistinct] shipyard has the capability of building various types of vessels and that foreign advice will be sought in order to achieve this objective.

Moreover, in a news conference given in this city, 840 km south of Santiago, asked whether the new French socialist government could mean an obstacle in the maintenance, operations or construction of the war materiel that Chile has purchased in France, he answered:

The new French Government is only just settling down and it doesnot yet know the policy it will adopt in this respect, but we are taking precautions in this sense in order not to depend on only one market.

FOREIGN MINISTER ARIAS STELLA ON ANDEAN PACT, CHILE

PY081908 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0115 GMT 8 Jul 81

[Text] Lima, 7 Jul (LATIN-REUTER)--Foreign Minister Javier Arias Stella said today that the Andean Pact must be entirely reviewed so as to update the commitments of the member countries--namely Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru and Venezuela.

Talking with journalists, the minister added that unfortunately a number of commitments could not be met as planned. He then said that a full review must be made because international economic relations have changed over recent years, especially in the wake of the energy crisis which then was followed by a worldwide economic crisis. We must face to a new reality and so we have to make a review, a study to change guidelines, the minister added.

Minister Arias also referred to the imminent presentation of credentials by the new Chilean ambassador in Lima. He arrived here tonight and will present his credentials to President Belaunde next Tuesday.

The Chilean diplomat, Jose Miguel Barros, will start a new period of relations between the two countries. The previous Chilean ambassador, Francisco Bulnes, had been declared persona non grata by the Peruvian Government in January 1979, under charges of espionage.

Jose Luis Bustamante Rivera, Peruvian ambassador to Chile, will present his credential to President Augusto Pinochet on the same day that the Chilean ambassador does, Minister Arias said.

PRESIDENT BELAUNDE ON RECENT TORTURE CHARGES

PY082209 Paris AFP in Spanish 1714 GMT 8 Jul 81

[Text] Lima, 8 Jul (AFP)--President Fernando Belaunde said here last night that at this time in Peru the terrorists appear to be women, who must not be touched even with a rose petal.

He thus commented on the charges of a church commission regarding police torture of the people who have been arrested and accused of being involved in sabotage and terrorist actions.

A charge made by the Episcopal Commission for Social Action, which is headed by Bishop Luis Bambaren, especially mentioned the case of Edmundo Cox, who was arrested last month in Sicuaní, located in the southeastern region of the country.

Belaunde, who spoke at a rally of his Popular Action Party [AP], urged all political parties to help put a stop to the terrorism that exists in the country, asserting that the case that has been denounced is in the hands of the courts and that the relations between the government and the church are excellent.

Meanwhile, the newspaper CORREO reported today that a judge has opened a trial against two policemen who have been accused of participating in the torturing of Cox.

Cox is in a Lima hospital, where he is being treated for an injured shoulder, which, it has been said, was caused by the agents who arrested him.

The local press has commented on this incident and it has insisted that the current government respect human rights and that the torture, if it occurred, is an isolated incident that must be punished.

MOVEMENT REPORTED TOWARD PRESIDENTIAL SUCCESSOR

Weekly on Possible Candidates

PY082259 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1826 GMT 3 Jul 81

[Excerpts] Montevideo, 3 Jul (LATIN-REUTER)--A Uruguayan weekly predicted today that a retired military officer and six civilians are the most firm candidates to replace President Aparicio Mendez when he concludes his 5-year mandate on 1 September 1981.

CORREO DE LOS VIERNES mentions the following people as possible candidates: Lt Gen Gregorio Alvarez (ret); Foreign Minister Estanislao Vales Otero; Industry and Energy Minister Francisco Tourreilles; Economy Minister Valentin Arismendi; the following members of the state council (the Legislative Branch): Federico Garcia Capurro and Hamlet Reyes, and President of the Supreme Court Enrique Frigerio.

The weekly indicates that it carried out a poll and that it had arrived at the conclusion that the above-mentioned seven persons are the most talked about candidates in the various sectors that make up Uruguayan society.

Moreover, diplomatic circles, without mentioning any of the names cited in the weekly, have indicated that the former commander in chief of the army, Gregorio Alvarez, is the person with the greatest possibilities.

Official sources have also revealed that the duration of the next presidential period is under study. According to a general consensus, this period will lead Uruguay to institutional normalization.

CORREO DE LOS VIERNES stated today in an editorial that "if the objective is democratic institutionalization, then it is very necessary to define the steps to be taken and when they are to be taken, because the media is closely linked to the end that is being pursued."

It adds that it is very necessary that "in the first place the program be defined and on its basis the selection" of the future president be made, "so that there is a real compatibility between the task and the person to undertake it."

The weekly, the first organization within the local media to cite concrete names of presidential candidates, also publishes today a Gallup poll in which the majority of the Uruguayans who were consulted prefer that a politician be the future president, that he be a member of some party and that he not be someone who has been a member of the current government team.

The poll also revealed that a majority of citizens were indifferent to the questions and that those who want a person who is not a politician or someone in the current government were a minority.

The published poll contained no concrete question regarding an option that the future president could be a member of the military.

Replacement Reportedly Chosen

PY082144 Paris AFP in Spanish 0819 GMT 3 Jul 81

[Text] Montevideo, 8 Jul (AFP)--Gen Yamandu Trinidad, the Uruguayan interior minister, announced this afternoon that the civilian-military government has already chosen the person who will replace Aparicio Mendez as president in September, although he refused to reveal the name of the person who has been chosen.

In statements to the press, the minister, who was asked whether the new president would be a civilian or a member of the military, said that in this respect it is an exclusive problem pertaining to the government and that the government has already adopted its position. He added: You will be told about the solution to this. You must not become desperate.

Moreover, Trinidad revealed that the armed forces are maintaining contacts with representatives of the two traditional parties in order to achieve the solutions that the country needs.

It was also learned this morning that the Political Affairs Commission of the Armed Forces (COMASPO) had held talks with delegates of the Blanco Party and that this afternoon it will hold talks with delegates from the Colorado Party. These two parties have been in recess since 1973, while the leftist parties--including the Communists--have been banned.

Vadora on Military President

PY081707 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1842 GMT 7 Jul 81

[Excerpt] Montevideo, 7 July (LATIN-REUTER)--Former Army Commander Lt Gen Julio Cesar Vadora stated today that Uruguay should have a popularly elected president only by 1986, and that until then the process must still have a military officer as the chief of state.

Vadora talked with reporters on leaving the Government Palace after greeting President Aparicio Mendez upon his leaving the post of Uruguayan ambassador to Paraguay, from which he resigned 2 months ago.

Asked about the different names published during the past few weeks to replace Mendez, who will end his 5-year presidential period on 1 September, Vadora stated that "I think no one has been invited to that post so far."

Official sources had also previously denied that the government had offered it to anyone. Regarding the length of the next presidential period, they stated that the possibility of reducing the period to less than 5 years is under study.

FOREIGN MINISTER COMMENTS ON SOCIALISTS' VISIT

PY062323 Paris AFP in Spanish 1425 GMT 3 Jul 81

[Text] Montevideo, 3 Jul (AFP)--In a statement to AFP, Foreign Minister Estanislao Valdes Otero emphasized here today the disinformation and distortions prevailing abroad about the Uruguayan reality. The minister made the statement in view of the 3-day visit paid to Montevideo this week by a delegation of the Socialist International.

According to a communique released to the international press, the socialist delegation conveyed to the Uruguayan officials "their concern over the lack of democratic freedom and the violation of human rights."

The foreign minister said that the members of the delegation--consisting of representatives of the Socialist Parties of France, Spain and the Netherlands--demonstrably lacked an in-depth knowledge of the background of the issues they raised.

Valdez Otero said the above was particularly true with regard to the political process, the actions of the military courts, charges and names of certain detainees in whom they were interested in.

The foreign minister said the visitors had been officially received and allowed to meet everyone they wanted to meet and that at no time had they been bothered during their stay in Uruguay.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON OIL DISPUTE WITH FRANCE

French Embassy Reacts

PA071842 Mexico City International Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 7 Jul 81

[Text] France wishes to maintain its close ties of friendship and cooperation with Mexico, and that is why it trusts that the announcement made by the Patrimony and Industrial Development Secretariat in connection with the indefinite suspension of Mexican gas [as heard] supplies to that country is merely a misunderstanding that will soon be explained.

This is stated in a communique released by the French Embassy in Mexico, which mentions the intention to promote some type of arrangement in order to continue developing an excellent political relationship between the two countries.

According to Dominique (Roac), representative of the French Embassy in our country, the French Foreign Ministry will clearly explain the French people's position to the Mexican ambassador in Paris.

Meanwhile, it was announced in the French capital that Mexico's decision has come as a surprise. The French Foreign Ministry is analyzing the problem carefully and [word indistinct] that Mexico's measure shows displeasure over France's haggling over prices.

Under Secretary on Dialogue

PA080430 Mexico City International Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 8 Jul 81

[Text] Mexico and France reported that the problem of deteriorating commercial relations between the two countries, as a result of the problem that arose following the French oil company's announcement that it would stop purchasing petroleum from our country, will be solved soon through the path of negotiation and understanding.

This became evident through official statements in both countries, in connection with which the Mexican under secretary of foreign relations for economic affairs, (Jorge Eduardo Navarrete), stated his conviction that both parties place a very high value on their commercial relations, which will result in a speedy solution to the problem.

We cannot speak of a break in commercial relations, he asserted, although he considered the attitude of the French oil company unjustified. He asserted that the differences will be settled through dialogue in order to continue a relationship that has produced benefits for the two parties. At the same time, he ruled out that Mexico will participate in Paris in a petroleum war, since this term should be rejected.

HONDURAN FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES ON VISIT

PA070425 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0239 GMT 7 Jul 81

[Excerpts] Mexico City, 6 Jul (EFE)--Col Cesar Elvir Sierra, Honduran foreign affairs minister, arrived in Mexico City today for an official 3-day visit. In a statement to the press at the local airport, the Honduran foreign affairs minister said that purpose of his trip to Mexico is to obtain the cooperation of the Pan-American Geodesic Institute in making topographic maps of the border area between Honduras and El Salvador.

He added that he hopes to obtain the cooperation of the institute, in order to proceed as soon as possible with a demarcation of the border between the two countries. Tomorrow Elvir Sierra will meet with Mexican Foreign Affairs Secretary Jorge Castaneda.

OAS SECRETARY GENERAL ARRIVES, VIEWS U.S. POLICY

PA030330 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2315 GMT 2 Jul 81

[Jose Hernandez report]

[Excerpts] OAS Secretary General Alejandro Orfila arrived in Panama today for a private 3-day visit. He was met at the airport by Panamanian Foreign Minister Jorge Illueca and OAS representative in Panama Carlos Urrutia Aparicio. Orfila's agenda includes a working breakfast with President Aristides Rojo tomorrow. Although it has not been confirmed, it is probable that he will meet with the former chief of government, Gen Omar Torrijos. At the end of his visit to Panama, Orfila will travel to Lima. On arriving this afternoon, he granted us the following interview.

[Begin recording] [Question] Former Chilean President Eduardo Frei recently described Reagan's policy as a much more negative one for Latin America. As OAS secretary general and a person who sees U.S. policy from its nerve center, what is your evaluation of the first 6 months of the Reagan administration?

[Answer] It is very difficult for me as OAS secretary general to judge the policy of a government. I don't think it's proper for me to do so. I believe that a good secretary general maintains a position that can be influential and participates in international affairs without making any type of public judgment of any government.

However, in general, I can say that a good U.S. policy toward Latin America would be one of interest, of participation, of learning our needs and problems, of knowing what we can and cannot do, of what we seek for our peoples, and above all, of showing interest. In this sense, let me tell you that various Latin Americans have visited Washington in the past few weeks and months. This is the case of the Mexican president, the Jamaican prime minister and several Latin American foreign ministers. I have noted interest. So the question is how is this interest going to be implemented in specific actions in the future? How will this policy be drawn up? I don't think it has been drawn up yet. This is something to look for.

There have been some important appointments; for example, the appointment of Tom Enders as under secretary for Latin America. Although he doesn't have experience in the area, he has extraordinary diplomatic experience. He is a very capable, intelligent, hardworking man with a great access to important sectors of the government. I think this is a very good appointment. There is also the new ambassador to the OAS. He is another important man in Washington with great talent and access to all the decision-making sectors. All of this shows an interest. I have the sincere hope that with the participation of these people and the general interest of other government circles, the White House, the State Department and so forth, the United States is going to give our sector the priority that it deserves. Individual countries such as Mexico, Panama, Argentina or whatever, and all the countries will then jointly receive the effects of the concern of an important country such as the United States, which tries to find solutions to the problems of the area.

[Question] Since each country is interested in solving its own problems, how do you interpret the latest proposal by the United States and Germany about the establishment of a mini-Marshall Plan for Central America to solve its current situation?

[Answer] From what I have learned through the news media, what is being proposed is a so-called mini-Marshall Plan to give economic, financial and technical aid to all the Caribbean basin. Countries such as Mexico, Venezuela, the United States, Canada and others would participate in this. I understand that on 11 July, if I'm not mistaken, the leaders of several of these countries that might participate will meet in the Bahamas in order to decide what they will do.

I think this is a very interesting initiative. I'm sure that it is going to have a number of characteristics that will please some and displease others. I think with good will a solution can be found.

However, maybe I'm too Latin American and nationalist, but I think that the problems of each country can be solved by the citizens of each country with the help of others. Foreigners are not going to come to solve the problems in our countries. It is our own efforts, initiatives and actions, with the help of others, that will permit us to develop. A good example is your country. I have known this country for many years and I have seen the Panamanians struggling hard with great intelligence and sense of responsibility. For many years I have seen Jorge Illueca, your foreign minister, acting in diplomatic and international activities and always with a great dignity and presence. That is what helps produce national solutions to the problems of each country.

[Question] It has recently been said that strategists of the Reagan administration have proposed that overthrowing the Sandinist government of Nicaragua is essential to achieve political stability in Latin America.

[Answer] I have never heard of such a thing. This is the first time I've heard this. I repeat, I don't know anything about such a thing. However, I don't think any kind of a solution in a country will be successful if it stems from actions that are carried out from Abroad. I think the problems of Nicaragua are the exclusive concern of the Nicaraguans.

PRESIDENT ROYO ON U.S. VIOLATIONS OF CANAL TREATIES

PA082247 Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 8 Jul 81

["Excerpt" of speech by President Aristides Royo at closing of cabinet meeting in Chorrera-- recorded]

[Excerpt] I wish to take this opportunity to point out the following to you:

It is true the United States is violating its commitment under the Torrijos-Carter treaties through Law No 96-70. Panama patiently has been holding a dialogue and will continue to do so because we feel that there is no better way than dialogue, negotiations and understanding to settle controversies. However, we have been noticing that U.S. authorities are not at all enthusiastic about amending Law No 96-70 and stopping the violations of the treaties.

In the next few days, Foreign Minister Jorge Illueca, who is also a great defender of his fatherland, will send a letter to the U.S. secretary of state, not only outlining our views about Law No 96-70 but also presenting Panama's plan to prevent violations of the Torrijos-Carter treaties. We will then continue to exhaust every possible remedy and will appear at the United Nations and other international forums at any time we have to do so to defend our legitimate rights. However, we do want the Panamanian people to know that our government is prepared to continue struggling to defend our independence and sovereignty.

COSTA RICAGOVERNMENT TAKES REPRISALS AGAINST PANAMA

PA070025 Paris AFP in Spanish 1524 GMT 4 Jul 81

[Excerpts] San Jose, 4 Jul (AFP)--President Rodrigo Carazo's government has decided to take reprisals so that Panamanian truckers cannot transport goods from Costa Rica to Panama, it was announced here today. The decision is a response to the decision of the Panamanian authorities not to permit Costa Rican truckers to haul goods in Panama, it was explained.

Official Costa Rican and Panamanian Government commissions have met to discuss the problem without result, because Panamanian truckers have asked the government to "nationalize transportation."

Customs director Julio Kierszenzon said today that the "courtesies" will also be eliminated whereby Costa Ricans could make small tax-free purchases in Panamanian stores in the border area. He explained that this is in response to a similar measure adopted by President Aristides Royo's administration which affects Costa Rican businesses in the border area. He said the new measures will become effective Tuesday.

FOREIGN MINISTER NIEHAUS LEAVES FOR MEXICO

PA071942 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1730 GMT 7 Jul 81

[Text] Foreign Minister Bernd Niehaus has left for Mexico to learn about the details of the meeting of foreign ministers of Canada, Mexico, the United States and Venezuela and to learn about the preparations for the CANCUN meeting.

Regarding this trip, President Rodrigo Carazo said that, as is already known, efforts have been made for some time to hold a meeting of Central American foreign ministers to analyze several problems of the region. He said that positive results are expected from Niehaus' visit to Mexico.

SOVIET REQUEST FOR EMBASSY PROTECTION 'IRONIC'

PA081617 San Jose LA NACION in Spanish 22 Jun 81 p 13A

[Paid advertisement: "Incredible Reports" column]

[Text] 1. The Soviet Embassy has asked the government for "protection" against terrorists; therefore, it has asked for more guards. How ironic!

2. The Russians undoubtedly believe that this is a nation of fools; the communists are asking for "protection" against communist terrorism when the people are the ones who must protect themselves from them!

3. Certain evil-minded people might be thinking that the hierarchs of international communism, the Soviets, are preparing an attack against their own embassy in order to blame the democratic sectors for it and to distract the Costa Ricans' attention from the criminal acts carried out by the communist terrorists in our country in the past few days.

4. What are those who were saying that our country was immune to communist violence thinking now?

5. Marxism does not respect freedom or democracy. Now the Marxists want to add terrorism to the country's serious economic situation in order to destroy our fatherland. We have the impression that they are in for a very unpleasant surprise!

6. Costa Rica does not have an army like other nations, but it has thousands of men and women who are ready to defend their fatherland anywhere against communist terrorism.
7. While the Costa Ricans are concerned about the country's serious economic situation and the terrorist aggression, the president of the republic is on a pleasure trip to Venezuela and his public security minister and certain top officials are visiting Nicaragua, having been invited by some of those who were involved in the killing of a civil guardsman in Alajuela. This is not incredible, it is outrageous!
8. Among the weapons, explosives and communist pamphlets the authorities found a list of national newsmen in the house of the terrorist group. These newsmen were being followed and they were to possibly become future targets.
9. This discovery is interesting because the communists are the ones who are constantly speaking about freedom of the press. Now it has been discovered that their interpretation of this freedom is the liquidation of the professionals of the press who loyally defend our democracy.
10. Can any Costa Rican vote for Marxism?

Security Minister Criticized

PA082217 San Jose LA NACION in Spanish 22 Jun 81 p 13A

[Paid advertisement: "Incredible Reports" column]

[Text] 1. The naivete of the public security minister is unbelievable. He is very happy because the Sandino-communist government signed a declaration "repudiating" terrorism during his recent trip to that country.

2. What Mr Carmona should have asked the Nicaraguan "piricuacos" [derogatory term used for the Sandinst military] is why Costa Ricans are being trained there in the use of weapons and terrorist tactics.

3. It is also unbelievable that the man in charge of Costa Rican security should be traveling to Nicaragua with other ranking officials while three self-sacrificing civil guards who died defending democracy and freedom were being buried.

4. This gentleman from President Carazo's cabinet travels to the country which, together with Cuba, has been denounced as a terrorist training center. He accepts an invitation from the commander called Cero who came here a few weeks ago to insult the Cost Ricans and to interfere in the internal affairs of our country. If this does not anger Costa Ricans then we don't know what will.

5. Exactly 4 months ago in this same column we reported a meeting held by international terrorists, Nicaraguan Government officials and Costa Rican extremists at the Inter-continental Hotel in Managua. On that occasion we even reported the number of the room where the meeting took place. The results are obvious.

6. It is important for Costa Ricans to remember the threats made by South American extremists against the peace in Costa Rica when their subversive radio station in Costa Rica was closed by the people.

7. While the minister enjoys himself traveling to the center of Central American terrorism, in our country these criminals are attacking the people.

8. Costa Ricans must not be threatened by these Marxist criminals. On the contrary, the people must report them to the Judicial Investigation Organization (OIJ). The idea of communist terrorism is to frighten the people of the countries in which they operate so the people won't dare face them.

9. This is now Don Luis Alberto Monge's opportunity to define clearly the position of his party regarding extremist groups, particularly after one of his relatives and close collaborators has signed a document supporting the communist guerrillas in the area at a recent meeting in the Dominican Republic.

10. What do the so-called "peace lovers," the communists, have to say about the criminal terrorism that kills civil guards and workers?

EL SALVADOR

LA UNION COMMAND REFUTES FMLN, INVITES NEWSMEN

PA082225 San Salvador EL MUNDO in Spanish 7 Jul 81 p 3

[Excerpts] "It is completely false that the people in La Union are being harassed by sporadic gunfire," the local military command said in that city during a news conference with local correspondents.

Invited by military detachment No 3 Command, the newsmen toured La Union after attending a brief news conference during which "the lies of clandestine Radio Venceremos of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front [FMLN] which claimed that La Union was under constant armed harassment" were refuted. Newsmen toured the urban area and noted local activities going on as usual.

The military spokesmen, who had extended the invitation to the newsmen so that they could see for themselves that there was no fighting in La Union, said that "people should not heed rumors and lies spread by extremists whose only purpose is to maintain a climate of terror in this country."

VENCEREMOS CHARGES VIOLATION OF REFUGEE SHELTER

PA090008 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0000 GMT 8 Jul 81

[Text] Radio Venceremos, the official mouthpiece of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front, denounces to the peoples of the world and the United Nations the flagrant violation of the neutrality of the Green Cross shelters carried out by the repressive organizations and the army of the Christian Democratic junta in Las Bermudas, Suchitoto, on 3 July.

At 1200 on 3 July, combined forces of the Salvadoran Army, made up of approximately 500 soldiers and supported by armored vehicles, surrounded the Green Cross shelter and forced their way in. This shelter was taking care of approximately 2,700 people, including children, women and old persons at the time.

The soldiers proceeded to select the people with the help of members of the Death Squad. They separated parents from children, brothers from sisters and husbands from wives, taking some of them to the Suchitoto Jail and others to an unknown destination. This operation ended at 2000.

Radio Venceremos makes this charge public for the knowledge of the international organizations, the United Nations, the International Red Cross, Amnesty International and the peoples of the world in view of this new violation of the human rights of thousands of Salvadorans who had sought refuge in this Green Cross shelter.

RADIO VENCEREMOS GUERRILLA COMMANDER INTERVIEW

PA081307 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0000 GMT 8 Jul 81

[Interview with Commander Ana Guadalupe Martinez, member of the joint political-diplomatic commission of the Revolutionary Democratic Front, FDR, and the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front, FMLN; date and place not given--read by announcers]

[Text] [Question] The president of the central elections council has mentioned the possibility of the FDR participating in the elections if it lays down its arms. What is the position of the FDR and the FMLN regarding this proposal?

[Answer] First, I must state that elections at this time cannot be the solution to the country's political, economic and social crisis. This does not mean that we are rejecting elections. What we are saying is that they are not the overall solution.

We don't deny that the elections could be viewed as part of an overall solution, but the causes of the country's real crisis must first be solved. This includes the ending of the state of siege, the lifting of martial law, the opening up of the news media, the purge of the current army and the punishment of all the members of the army who have participated in the repression and the crimes against our people. There must be a solution to the problem of the security forces that are totally involved in the repression and the suffering of our people. There is also the problem of freedom for political prisoners. We could go on and on listing all the problems that must be solved, and the elections don't solve all the problems I mentioned above.

We are not against the elections. We cannot be against one of the many forms of expression of the people's will. What we are saying is that this is not the solution to the crisis being experienced by our country. We must remember that one of the many causes of El Salvador's current crisis has been that the elections have been a kind of shuffling game that has permitted the oligarchy to continue in power through electoral farces, turning the elections into a constant fraud that the people have rejected. This proves that the elections are not the way to solve our country's serious problems.

I would also like to note that we don't deny that elections are a way for the people to express their will. This has happened but under different conditions. For example, we cannot deny the legitimacy of the victory of Francois Mitterrand in France through an electoral process in a different political situation in which the people can freely express their opinion. Mitterrand is the first socialist president of France in 20 years. I can list a number of friendly governments and political forces that participate in elections, but all of them are in political situations that are completely different from the one in our country.

Therefore, we cannot accept that the solution to El Salvador's political situation lies in elections when there is a civil war climate in the country, when as Abdul Gutierrez said, the elections will be held even as the bullets are flying in the air. Is this really a favorable climate for elections?

We must also remember the position of Mr Duarte and the Christian Democrats who are currently governing the country along with the military. In 1979, when General Romero called for elections, they were opposed to the elections and said so in a document entitled: "The Elections Are Not the Solution for the Country."

I repeat, the elections can be part of an overall solution to the conflict but never a precondition or the only solution being proposed.

[Question] What is your opinion of Abdul Gutierrez' visit to the Southern Cone countries of Argentina, Chile and Uruguay?

[Answer] First, I think that this is one of the last attempts of the junta's fascist officers to recover their international image which at this time is completely unfavorable and which is worsened with the visit to the governments that are internationally known as the bloodiest dictatorships in Latin America. It must be remembered that they have decorated Pinochet, who has been internationally condemned, criticized and identified as a dictator who is rejected by the Chilean people. We think that this tour is to seek the support of the only countries that can extend them a friendly hand due to their similar ruling tactics of repression and genocide. It is a desperate action at the international level which confirms that they are an unpopular government that tries to govern on the basis of repression and genocide of the people.

[Question] Businessmen have recently expressed their unhappiness with the political and economic measures of the junta. What does the political-diplomatic commission think about this?

[Answer] First, the increasing public expressions of discontent are the result of the despotic way of ruling, which can be seen in the failure to permit other sectors not in the alliance between the military and the Christian Democrats to propose political and economic measures in El Salvador. These expressions will become more general in view of the possibility that these business sectors and the great majority of the people will have some way to express their opinion on the form of government in the country.

[Question] What does the political-diplomatic commission think about the possibility of a mini-Marshall Plan for Central America proposed by some developed countries?

[Answer] That is a subject of great debate right now in the United States, Mexico and Canada. We agree with the position that Mexico has correctly adopted regarding the U.S. proposal to form a trilateral group of countries to participate in a plan of economic aid for the Central American and Caribbean region. First, the aid should be granted without conditions to the Central American and Caribbean peoples who for dozens of years have suffered exploitation, misery and hunger. However, this aid must not become a tool to maintain unpopular governments in the region. In this sense, the aid plan, which is not a Marshall Plan as Mexico has stated but a plan of cooperation with countries of the Central American and Caribbean area, (would seek to help) the development of the people and not the consolidation and stabilization of despotic, repressive and genocidal governments such as that of El Salvador. There cannot be preconditions or military and political conditions if this aid is going to be effective.

We must also stress the Mexican position that no country of the area can be excluded from this aid for political reasons. We think that an unconditional aid plan should have the essential objective of contributing to the area's economic development and not the support and consolidation of despotic regimes.

[Question] What effects do you think the Lopez Portillo-Ronald Reagan talks will have on U.S. policy toward Latin America?

[Answer] Mexico has become a legitimate spokesman not only because of its [word indistinct] but because of its political positions in the international arena which are based on mutual respect and understanding. This policy of respect was once again reaffirmed with dignity by President Jose Lopez Portillo in the meeting with the U.S. President. (?At the end) of the discussions, President Lopez Portillo respectfully reiterated that there were differences regarding the U.S. President's view on the problem of the Central American region. We believe that President Lopez Portillo has firmly, honorably and exemplarily maintained an attitude of solidarity and understanding regarding the Salvadoran people's struggle. In this sense, we also think that Mexico is winning a place as a leader and defender of the just causes in Latin America. We think that Mexico's firm position in the face of the United States will help to make the North Americans view Latin America differently and to understand that things are different from the way they were 20 years ago. There are countries that have changed from insignificant countries to countries whose opinions must be heard and respected. Therefore, in the future Mexico will play the role of the great defender of just Latin American causes and communicator among small countries such as those of Central America.

GUATEMALABOMB EXPLODES IN U.S. CHAMBER OF COMMERCE OFFICE

PA071914 Guatemala City Radio-Televisio Guatemala in Spanish 0400 GMT 7 Jul 81

[Text] A bomb exploded tonight in the offices of the U.S. Chamber of Commerce in the [word indistinct] building, located at Plazuela Espana, in Zone 9. No casualties have been reported, but the explosion destroyed the windows. Losses have not yet been estimated.

Members of the mobile military commission arrived and inspected the installations but no arrests have been reported.

According to a high-ranking U.S. Chamber of Commerce official, threats from the PGT (Guatemalan Labor Party) had been received in the form of flyleafs left inside the building.

Following the terrorist attack, at least six offices in the building were evacuated before the regular closing time.

[Reporting on the bombing in an item at 1829 GMT on 7 July, Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish says that "the initials of the Peoples Guerrilla Army, EGP," were painted on the wall of the bombed building.]

PRESIDENT'S NEPHEW RELEASED; POLICE SEEK CAPTORS

PA041710 Guatemala City Radio NUEVO MUNDO in Spanish 1200 GMT 4 Jul 81

[Text] Edgar Nery Lucas Crauc, an engineer [and nephew of President Lucas Garcia], has left the capital for Coban, allegedly for a rest, after being released 2 days ago. Our reporters tried to interview Lucas Crauc, but he had left the capital, and the family is remaining totally silent, refusing to supply any information about the kidnapping. For this reason, it is presumed that a ransom of some kind was paid.

The police are trying to obtain information about the kidnappers who killed his cousin Edwin Rodrigo Paz Belteton, when they kidnapped Lucas Crauc on 4 June.

PRESIDENT ON PEASANTS IN MEXICO, LUCAS CRAUC

PA052202 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1944 GMT 4 Jul 81

[Text] Guatemala City, 4 Jul (ACAN-EFE)--Guatemalan President Gen Romeo Lucas Garcia said today that the crossing of more than 1,000 Guatemalan peasants into Mexico "is a propaganda maneuver against my government."

"It is a new, politically subversive maneuver designed to discredit Guatemalan authorities by presenting the groups of Guatemalan peasants in Mexico as persecuted persons," the president said.

President Lucas was interviewed by newsmen today when he attended the ceremony to initiate construction work on the National Auxiliary Beltway, a network of highways that will unite the country at a cost of \$1.5 billion in foreign financing.

On another subject, the president said he did not know if it is true that Professor Nery Lucas Crauc had been released by his kidnappers this week.

"Contrary to what has been reported, Lucas Crauc is not my nephew and I have learned that he does not have great economic resources, which means that he could not pay a ransom," President Lucas said.

HONDURASNICARAGUAN ARMS RACE SEEN AS THREAT TO REGION

PA080025 Tegucigalpa Voz de Honduras Network in Spanish 1145 GMT 6 Jul 81

[Commentary by Moises de Jesus Ulloa Duarte]

[Text] The Sandinist revolutionary government of Nicaragua recently began a campaign to dispel the fears of the other countries of Central America. Nevertheless, it is simultaneously building up in an alarming way a powerful army with the help of Russia, Libya, Cuba and other countries of the communist bloc who are providing it with large amounts of very modern and sophisticated weapons, considerably increasing its firepower.

At the same time, the Sandinists are provoking frequent armed incidents in the border areas with Honduras and Costa Rica. The Managua government junta alleged internationally that the expansion of the Sandinist army is for defense purposes. But the reality is that the current military strength of the Sandinist regime is much bigger than the combined strength of the other Central American countries. This is well known by the military intelligence services of Honduras, Guatemala, El Salvador, Costa Rica and Panama.

The Sandinist regime and its military expansionism are being observed with suspicion by the other Central American countries, which see the arms race of Nicaragua as a serious threat to the security of the entire region. According to one Central American military source, the new center of subversion is not Cuba but Nicaragua. It is estimated that the Sandinist Army has more than 30,000 armed soldiers and this could very soon increase to 50,000. To these we must add an estimated 100,000 irregular forces concentrated in the Sandinist militias.

The procommunist regime of Managua has already received several T-55 Soviet tanks, according to information disclosed by Western diplomatic sources. This has increased the fear that this is one of several steps in Managua's plans to strengthen the offensive capacity of its military forces. Nicaraguan Defense Minister Humberto Ortega said at a news conference on 4 June that the Sandinist regime is reinforcing its defense capability and is training its troops to handle tanks, combat airplanes, large caliber cannon and a variety of other weapons.

As we had already foreseen, the Sandinist regime has begun to create a tense international situation by denouncing and refusing to acknowledge the validity of the 1929 treaty which recognized Colombia's sovereignty over the Caribbean islands of San Andres and Providencia and the Roncador, Quitasueno and Serrana keys. Relations between Nicaragua and Colombia have deteriorated due to the avalanche of offensive propaganda which the Sandinist regime has launched against Colombia.

In early June, acting Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Victor Tinoco announced that his government considered the ratification of that treaty an act of aggression against Nicaragua. The tension between Bogota and Managua ostensibly increased when the Sandinists said that Colombia was behind disorders at the Atlantic port of Bluefields. During the same period, Colombian military officers obtained a map printed in Managua in which the islands in dispute were shown as belonging to Nicaragua.

Coincidentally, in mid-April the Costa Rican Government officially protested the irregular activities of several armed Sandinist groups in the border areas of Urala and Guanacaste. The Sandinist National Liberation Front, FSLN, ordered its military forces to enter Costa Rica, get rid of the local authorities and the Costa Rican civil guard and force the local residents to display the Sandinist flag in their homes and to cross the border to sell their beans and cacao to the Nicaraguans.

The San Jose government also charged that Sandinist patrols entered the town of Los Chiles and killed one civilian. The Carazo government also expressed its concern over the theft of cattle by members of the FSLN or others following their orders. Nevertheless, Costa Rican Government officials tried to normalize commercial relations between Costa Rica and Nicaragua at a recent meeting with Sergio Ramirez Mercado, member of the Nicaraguan Government junta.

The FSLN is still involved in the civil war of El Salvador. Recently, the Sandinists took a group of 27 young Salvadorans to Nicaragua, some of them by force, to train them in terrorist tactics. This was discovered through documents seized by the armed forces of El Salvador and has been disclosed to the national and international public.

The incidents staged by the Sandinists against the republic of Honduras have been reported by the local press. We will review them in our next commentaries. Good day.

LA PRENSA PRAISES U.S. DECISION ON AID TO REGION

PA070355 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1717 GMT 6 Jul 81

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 6 Jul (ACAN-EFE)--The Honduran newspaper LA PRENSA in an editorial today praised the decision of the United States to pour \$2.5 billion into several countries of the continent including Jamaica.

"This obviously has political implications. It is publicly known that the Jamaican Government is a moderate regime with liberal ideas which believes in free enterprise and rejects the pro-Castro nationalization ideas which characterized former Prime Minister Michael Manley," said the paper.

The editorial added that evidently Washington wishes to encourage Jamaica, "which has been mired in a deep economic crisis as a result of Manley's collectivization policies." LA PRENSA also noted that the support for Jamaica preceeds a meeting of far-reaching importance, stating: "We are referring to the meeting slated in Nassau, Bahamas, for 11 and 12 July between Secretary of State Alexander Haig and the foreign ministers of Venezuela, Mexico and Canada."

The paper said that the meeting will be held to examine U.S. President Ronald Reagan's plan "which hopes to complete an agreement with three other countries on a common program capable of contributing to the economic and social development of this convulsed region of the Caribbean, with the ultimate goal of preventing the establishment of some type of totalitarianism."

The paper suggested that Honduras could be the Central American alternative which Jamaica is today with regard to Cuba in the Caribbean.

VISITING SOCIALIST LEADER VIEWS HONDURAS PROBLEMS

PA070015 Tegucigalpa Voz de Honduras Network in Spanish 1810 GMT 6 Jul 81

[Sercano network]

[Text] Honduras' problems are structural in nature. They are characterized by an unjust distribution of the nation's wealth and a high level of unemployment, said Bernt Carlsson, secretary general of the Socialist International, who is in the country in response to a special invitation extended by the People's Liberal Alliance, ALIPO.

The socialist leader, who is Swedish, emphasized that the nation's problems should be analyzed within the historical-social context that has characterized the countries of the area since colonial days.

Referring to the existing electoral plans, Carlsson said that the Socialist International and the parties affiliated with it are following with great interest the political events that will culminate in the elections scheduled for 29 November.

The Socialist International, which is based in London, is very interested in Latin American problems, as evidenced by the fact that 15 parties from this area are affiliated with that international political organization. However, Carlsson explained that no Honduran political party has applied for membership. Nevertheless, he said ALIPO has participated in several meetings sponsored by our organization.

On the Nicaraguan revolutionary process, Carlsson said he was surprised by its scope. Considering Somoza's disastrous economic policies which left the country bankrupt and with a huge foreign debt, as well as the reduction of economic aid to Nicaragua, we are highly impressed with the progress made so far by the Sandinist government in its development programs, the political leader said.

Regarding Guatemala, the Swedish socialist said that its people are facing terrible government repression. Actually, he said, we would not have been able to hold a news conference like this one there.

The secretary general of the Socialist International concluded with the statement: the Central American peoples must become aware of their problems and determine their own destinies.

NICARAGUA

PASTORA, VALDIVIA RESIGN, JOIN 'GUERRILLAS'

PA090305 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0200 GMT 9 Jul 81

[Statement issued by Sandinist National Liberation Front, FSLN, National Directorate; read by FSLN National Directorate Secretary Commander Rene Nunez Tellez at radio and television news conference held by National Directorate members Jaime Wheelock Roman, Bayardo Arce and Humberto Ortega; place not given--live]

[Text] The Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN] National Directorate announces to the people of Nicaragua and the friendly peoples of the world the following:

Today, 8 July, we have received a letter from Commander Eden Pastora Gomez expressing his decision to resign from his responsibilities and posts within the Sandinist people's revolution as deputy defense minister, [words indistinct].

2. In this letter dated 6 July 1981, Commander Eden Pastora expresses his decision and that of Commander Jose Valdivia, deputy interior minister, to reintegrate themselves into the guerrilla struggle of other peoples who [words indistinct].

3. The immigration authorities have (?reported) that both companeros left the country for Costa Rica yesterday, 7 July, which [words indistinct].

4. (?In view of the text of the letter), the FSLN National Directorate has discussed with the National Reconstruction Government junta the advisability of not accepting the resignation of the two government officials at this time. At the same time, the FSLN does not accept their resignation from their responsibilities in the (?Sandinist People's Army).

5. It is the view of the FSLN National Directorate that although the attitude of the (?two Sandinist officials) should be understood in the framework of the repression, injustice and genocide being experienced by some peoples of the world, which moves the revolutionaries to [word indistinct], it cannot under any consideration approve of this step because it is not in accord with the foreign policy of the Sandinist people's revolution [words indistinct].

6. The FSLN, prior to issuing a final decision on the resignation, will exhaust efforts to get in touch with the two companeros and [words indistinct] free the FSLN and the National Reconstruction Government from responsibility in their case.

Free fatherland or death.

FSLN National Directorate. Managua 8 July 1981, year of defense and production.

Pastora's Resignation Letter

PA090355 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0200 GMT 9 Jul 81

[Letter from Commander Eden Pastora to the Sandinist National Liberation Front, FSLN, through Commander of the Revolution Humberto Ortega; read by FSLN National Directorate secretary Commander Rene Nunez Tellez at radio and television news conference held by National Directorate members Jaime Wheelock Roman, Bayardo Arce and Humberto Ortega; place not given--live]

[Text] Managua, (?26 June) 1981, year of defense and production. Humberto: You were the one that gave me the opportunity to join the struggle with my people. You were the one that enabled me to have the happiness of joining the great Sandinist family and it was you who with the (?honesty) of a revolutionary [words indistinct] Sandinism, a unity that is vital for the victory of all peoples today, pride of the heroes and martyrs and pride of the national directorate.

For this and other reasons, I am writing through you to my people whom I love so much, [words indistinct], the mothers who [words indistinct]. I write to the thousands of anonymous [words indistinct] risking everything for the well-being of everyone. Lastly, I write to my brothers who accompanied me in the southern front [words indistinct] of the Sandinist National Liberation Front, FSLN, which [words indistinct] the political and military role of the Benjamin Zeledon Front of the liberation war.

Humberto: Don't think it is easy for me to write this letter; the possibility of death in this new stage of my life is what forces me to write it only to tell you [words indistinct] in my position as chief of the militias, a mixture of workers and peasants, [words indistinct] (?tell) the National Directorate and my people my decision. [words indistinct] I resign as defense deputy minister and I resign my post as national chief of the Sandinist People's Militias. I resign as brigade commander but not as guerrilla commander because I [words indistinct]. Without implicating in this the most beautiful revolution of the world, the Sandinist people's revolution [words indistinct] my very personal and decision and my actions in the new trenches where my duty as internationalist fighter will take me. I can't bear any more to see peasants burned alive in embassies, I can't bear any more [words indistinct], I can't bear to see any more the killing through hunger of defenseless brother peoples [words indistinct]. That is why I am going [words indistinct], with the happiness of [words indistinct].

To conclude I want you to know that this decision has not been easy. [sentence indistinct] (?I want to tell you that even before) the triumph I had made known this idea to, among others, [name indistinct], Jose Valdivia who since then expressed his desire to join me [words indistinct].

In view of all the above, I state that I [words indistinct] anywhere in the world without caring if I am called [words indistinct]. The essential thing is that I leave to fight against injustice, inspired by the ideals of Bolivar, Morazan and Sandino. Yesterday, Sandino, today, Sandino, always. [Words indistinct] tell you with the affection of a Sandinist brother, so long commander, Eden Pastora Gomez.

Pastora Crosses Costa Rica

PA090417 Paris AFP in Spanish 0300 GMT 9 Jul 81

[Excerpts] Managua, 8 Jul (AFP)--Commander Eden Pastora, internationally known as Commander Cero, resigned from his posts of deputy minister of defense and brigade commander of the People's Sandinist Army to "follow the smell of gunpowder," according to a letter read here tonight and addressed to Defense Minister Humberto Ortega.

Pastora was accompanied in his decision by Jose Valdivia, also brigade commander and struggling companero in the southern front during the Sandinist insurrection.

Queried by newsmen, Ortega described the decision by Pastora and Valdivia as a "personal attitude" and refused to compare them to the famous Che Guevara's resignation from his posts in Cuba when he decided to join the Bolivian guerrilla warfare.

Unconfirmed reports indicate that Pastora passed yesterday through Costa Rica en route to Panama, his final destination unknown.

The letter of resignation is dated 26 June [date as received], reports the FSLN statement, which also adds that both had stated their intention "to join the guerrilla struggles of other peoples, whose identity they did not specify."

DEPUTY MINISTER CRITICIZES U.S. CONGRESS ON AID

PA081544 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 8 Jul 81

[Text] Deputy Foreign Minister Victor Hugo Tinoco disclosed today that U.S. economic assistance to Nicaragua was suspended at the suggestion of the U.S. congressional committee which is reviewing the 1982 budget.

Tinoco added that the suspension was not envisaged in the budget draft but that it was requested by the most reactionary sectors in the U.S. Congress, which obviously dominate it.

Tinoco said these sectors view the Central American area only from an anticommunist perspective, not realizing that the large-scale U.S. exploitation of these peoples lies at the root of their social-economic and political problems. He said Nicaragua is reasserting its rights of self-determination, national independence and sovereignty and is not begging but demanding respect for these rights from the United States.

He also referred to attempts by the United States to enforce its big stick or whip-cracking policy by threatening military intervention and other types of aggression. He also noted that the U.S. economic assistance would have been used to implement basic social programs and that, therefore, the people have been attacked because this measure has affected them directly.

INTEREST EXISTS IN IMPROVING TIES WITH ARGENTINA

PA081532 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1833 GMT 7 Jul 81

[Text] Managua, 7 Jul (ACAN-EFE)--Victor Tinoco, Nicaraguan deputy foreign affairs minister, said today that Nicaragua is interested in improving its diplomatic relations with Argentina. He said that proof of this is the fact that the new Nicaraguan ambassador to Argentina, Ernesto Mejia Sanchez, has arrived there. Until recently Mejia Sanchez was Nicaraguan ambassador to Spain.

Foreign Ministry sources added that Argentina is among the countries which have donated wheat to Nicaragua.

SANDINIST TV MANIPULATION OF FORUM NEWS PROTESTED

PA090206 Managua Radio Corporacion in Spanish 2300 GMT 8 Jul 81

[Text] The members of the Democratic Coordinating Committee have unanimously agreed to protest the televised coverage on the forum discussing national problems, said Jose Davila, committee secretary, to a reporter of this newscast.

Davila said that any time a delegate of the democratic group appears on the screen, his statements are not totally reproduced, while the delegates of the leftist sector are granted several minutes and their statements are reproduced in full.

Davila added that the Sandinist Television System is going to be asked to correct this manipulation of the information of the forum discussing the nation's problems.

CURIA PROTESTS SUSPENSION OF MASS TV TRANSMISSION

PA090201 Managua Radio Corporacion in Spanish 2300 GMT 8 Jul 81

[Text] The Managua Curia will not authorize at this time the transmission of the holy mass in any of the parishes of the archdiocese. The following is the text of a communique issued by the Curia to that effect:

The Managua Curia is surprised by the decision of the Sandinist Television System which, without official written notification to the archbishop of Managua as required by the seriousness of the matter, and without offering convincing reasons, suspended the transmission of the holy mass which for the past 8 years had been transmitted, presided over by the archbishop, himself, whose words the parishioners have the right to hear.

The Curia is also surprised that without consultation with the proper ecclesiastic authorities, the system should have tried to transmit the holy mass of some Managua parishes, in substitution for the one officially offered by the archbishop. The Curia protests these actions.

In view of the fact that the Sandinist Television System, prior to receiving a reply from this Curia to its letter and telegram of 6 July 1981, decided as evidenced by the television presentation to transmit the holy mass of a Managua district. The Curia finds it must, taking into account the lack of consideration on the part of the Sandinist Television System toward the ecclesiastic authority, communicate the decision of the archbishop not to authorize at this moment the transmission of the holy mass in any of the parishes of the archdiocese.

We alert our Catholic people not to be deceived by those who are trying to separate the people from those who have been entrusted by Jesus Christ with the task of guiding and blessing them, namely, the bishops.

Curia of the Archbishopric, Managua 8 July 1981. Secretary of Information and Press. Managua Archbishopric.

MDN Condemns Suspension

PA090320 Managua Radio Corporacion in Spanish 2300 GMT 8 Jul 81

[Text] The Nicaraguan Democratic Movement, MDN, condemns the suspension of the holy mass television transmissions. The following is a communique issued to that effect:

On several occasions the MDN has denounced the abuses and marked arrogance of the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN] regime in its determination to establish in Nicaragua its totalitarian doctrine, not respecting the true patriotic sentiments and dignity of the Nicaraguan people.

On this occasion, the Sandinist television system has attacked the Catholic Church, unsuccessfully trying to silence it with arbitrary measures such as suppressing the person of our spiritual leader and guide, Msgr Miguel Obando y Bravo, from the Sunday television transmissions, and trying to undermine the authority of the Church through the imposition of priests who are identified with the regime.

The Sandinist Television System with this action reveals and further confirms the truth of the Marxist-Leninist plan which the FSLN is determined to impose, imitating the Cuban process. It will be remembered that the Cuban communist regime at the beginning also encouraged the division of the Church. Now in Nicaragua the FSLN is doing just that, promoting the division of the Church and the manipulation of some religious sectors.

The present attitude of the FSLN towards the Church grows more and more hostile and what yesterday was useful at a critical and desperate time and helped the FSLN gain the power it has today, is now branded as reactionary.

The MDN, identifying itself with the Christian sentiment of our people and out of respect for their dignity, strongly protests this arbitrary measure and condemns every official hostile attitude towards our highest pastor and his church, whom the people have long accepted as their highest spiritual leader.

Nicaraguan Democratic movement; fatherland and freedom. National MDN Council, Managua, 7 July 1981.

LA PRENSA BECOMES AFTERNOON NEWSPAPER ON 8 JULY

PA082236 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 8 Jul 81

[Text] LA PRENSA, the reactionary conservative newspaper, did not circulate this morning as usual because of a change in its publication time. Effective today, the paper will be issued at 1600, as was the case before the revolutionary triumph.

There is nothing wrong with the machinery. It is simply a matter of a changed circulation time, spokesmen for the paper have said.

BRIEFS

JUSTICE MINISTER TO MEETING--Justice Minister Ernesto Castillo will represent Nicaragua at the fifth meeting of justice ministers of Latin America and the Phillipines to be held in Lima from 13 to 17 July. The Foreign Ministry reported that Castillo will explain the progress of revolutionary justice in the new Nicaragua. [Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 3 Jul 81 PA]

GDR SOLIDARITY--Socorro Galan, secretary general of the Nicaraguan Association of Friendship with Socialist Countries, has said that during her stay in the GDR she was able to confirm the strong solidarity of the GDR people. She said her participation in a meeting in Berlin with leaders of the GDR Friendship Association served to strengthen the ties between Nicaragua and the GDR. [Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 1 Jul 81 PA]

STOLEN FISHING BOATS--Four shrimp fishing boats owned by the people and administered by the Nicaraguan Fishing Institute [INPESCA] have been stolen on the Atlantic Coast so far this year. Luis Adrian Machado, the INPESCA representative in Bluefields, has reported that three of these boats are in Honduras. The last boat, GLORIA MARIA, was stolen by unidentified persons from El Bluff port on Sunday. It was taken to the southeast either Panama or Columbia. [Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 3 Jul 81 PA]